MAX SCHWERIN,

The Leading Clothing, Hat and Shoe Store in New Berne.

Is now opening his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, and invites the Public and his Friends to call and examine his stock.

Look for Full Advertisement in Future Issues.

I AM Sole Agent for A. A. [illegible] BOYS' CALF SEWED $2.50 SHOES sold in this city that are WARRANTED by the manufacturer TO ME AND BY ME TO MY CUSTOMERS. Every pair is WARRANTED; should any give way within any reasonable time give me the worn pair and receive in return of damaged pair and statement [illegible] EITHER REFUND THE MONEY or [illegible] the best finest kid Congress shoe in the world.

MAX SCHWERIN,

apl dwtf

GRAND OPENING!

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, I will give to any Person in Western North Carolina, Black, **THE MOST GOODS** for a **LITTLE MONEY** than any Dry Goods Store in the city.

I keep a **Full Line** of Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots, Shoes, **Hats, Caps,** and a fine assorted Stock of Gents' and Ladies' **Furnishing Goods.** These Goods were bought on a Flat Market, and I do not wanted money worse than goods, so I bought EXTREMELY LOW for **CASH,** and intend giving my friends the benefit of these bargains.

☞ CALL AND BE CONVINCED

M. COHEN.

Next door to Suter's Furniture Store. apl dwtf

A. M. Baker

Fine Goods! No Bargains!

WE HAVE NO DRIVES; we tried selling some [illegible] and **fall and found they did not at all suit our customers.** So no more trash for us. **We intend to sell only good goods at very low prices.** We [illegible] claim **to have a monopoly of all the good or all the fine dry goods to be found in the city, but we do claim** to carry many things in the Dress Goods and Trimmings, **and a thousand other things that ladies use which** [illegible] **any other store.**

We are running on Quality this season, and we are determined to sell our **Customers Good Goods for Very Little Money.**

We desire to sell the Ladies trade, and we intend to keep just the stock **they need. Call and see us and send for samples** anything you buy from **us is warranted.**

If you have favored any other Store with the bulk of your trade, we do not ask you to desert them; only you may find some goods in our Store not **obtainable elsewhere.** If so, we would be glad to take a share of your **patronage.**

To our regular customers we would say we have just the goods for you this **season.** But no trash at catch-fly prices. No more of that for us. We **intend to sell only the best goods that the trade will buy at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. SMALL PROFITS** will give you nice goods very **cheap.**

Please don't call on us for **Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.** We **have none.** Remember, we keep THE Store for **Nice Goods** at Rock **Bottom Prices.**

SUMMER SILK—
In striped and plain.

FIGURED LINEN LAWN—
Lovely quality.

FRENCH SATINE—
In several styles.

FOULARDS—
In colors and black, just the goods for a cool mourning dress.

BATISTE—
In cream and white figured.

LAWNS—
Of all kinds, figured and solid colored and white. We have a good lawn in figured and white at five cents; then we have rafts of such goods as **India Linen, India Lawn, French Mull, Nainsook, Dimity, Embroidered Mull, Persian Lawn,** and twenty styles of fancy and plain white mulls in nice quality.

ROBES—
In quality better than any brought to this market for years, and yet at rock bottom prices within the reach of all.

EMBROIDERIES—
At all prices from the cheapest to the best kept in this market, such as **Irish Point Mull Embroideries** and **Swiss Edges,** either in sets or per yard.

LACES—
Torchons, in all the many qualities and styles. Some of them are just superb. If you want any kind of fine Lace call on us.

FINE GOODS AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

WORSTED GOODS—
For Dresses we have **Albatross; Nuns Veilings in all Wool and half Cotton, Bourette Cloth, Berege, Worsted Satines, Cashmeres, Tiamese, Light Weight Tricot,** etc.

BUTTONS—
Large and small. They are so very stylish this season for trimming, we bought some elegant styles.

FRINGES—
Lace Braids for trimming, and that elegant stylish **Moss Fringe.** We have all of them in different shades.

JERSEYS—
We have some very fine Jerseys in the latest styles and they are **cheap.** Call and see them and you will be sure to buy.

SHOES—
We sell the celebrated Clement **Weil and Ball Shoe**; they are fine and are sure to fit. Every pair is warranted. If you want a good fine shoe, buy that shoe.

CORSETS—
We carry a full line of them such as **Ball's, Dr. Strong's Tampeco, Warner's, Madame Foy's Side Laced,** and several other makes of cheaper styles.

HOSIERY—
See our French Ribbed Hose for boys at **Twenty-five Cents.** One pair will outwear five ordinary hose and will not fade. We carry a full line of Linen and Cotton Hose.

HANDKERCHIEFS—
We challenge the town to excel us in style, price and quality.

PARASOLS—
We will do you good in our stock of Parasols, and cheaper for you as to price.

GENT'S SHIRTS—
We carry

The Diamond Shirt.

Of course [illegible] made.

REMEMBER!

A. M. BAKER has no Bargains to offer, but sells Good Goods at Rock Bottom Prices.

BALL'S

CORSETS.

THIS NEW CORSET [illegible] by its purchaser after three weeks wear it is found

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY

HANG IT, MARIA!

[illegible] Maria, I am going [illegible] more right away.

THE JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE DURHAM GRADED SCHOOL

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case.

[illegible]

The second section, in case of an affirmative vote, authorizes the imposition and collection by the town authorities of a tax upon property and polls, not exceeding one fifth of one per cent upon the value of the former and seventy-five cents upon the latter, within the town, and subject to taxation, the proceeds of which, it is declared, "shall be applied exclusively for the support of a graded public school" and shall not be appropriated or expended for any other purpose."

Section three is in these words: "The special taxes thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of white persons shall be expended in keeping up a graded public school for white persons of both sexes, between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the special taxes thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of colored persons shall be expended for the benefit of the public schools of the colored children between the ages of six and twenty-one years."

The other sections of the act regulate the management of the schools and the administration of the funds, and are not important in the present exigency. Nor is the principle involved affected by the subsequent amendments. Acts 1883, chapter 377; acts 1883, private, chapter 100; acts 1885, chapter 87, private. An election was held and a favorable vote taken, pursuant to which a graded school was set up for the education of white children only, to support which the taxes derived from white tax payers were appropriated, while those from colored persons were distributed among the colored districts which exists within the corporate limits of the town in the general division of the country into separate school districts for the education of both classes of children. The county authorities accordingly fixed upon the maximum allowed by the enactment upon property and upon sixty cents on the poll, preserving the constitutional equation between the two which the act disregarded in imposing the limitations, and a tax list was made out and delivered to the town tax collector who was proceeding to levy and collect when the present action was instituted by the issue of a summons against him and the other defendants on the 13th day of February of the present year. The purpose of the suit is to have a perpetual injunction against the enforcement of the tax, preliminary to the final hearing of which the plaintiffs upon notice applied to Clark, J., on the 15th day of the same month, for an interlocutory restraining order to prevent the collection.

It was in evidence in support of the plaintiff's motion that there had been no graded school established in the town for colored children that the town contains over two thousand inhabitants; that the territory embraced in the corporate limits of Durham constitutes parts of three colored districts in which the county is divided and the school houses in each are outside the town limits; that there are no school houses therein for educating colored children, or into which they are allowed to enter; and that the taxes collected from that race are distributed among the county colored districts, enuring as well to the benefit of colored children therein who reside without as to those who reside within the town. It was insisted for the plaintiff that the act in its essential provisions and purposes is in violation of the constitutions of the United States and of this State, in making unwarrantable distinctions between the white and colored races, and that it is void and void.

The court rendered judgment as follows:

A. M. Rigsbee and others vs. Town of Durham and others.

This cause coming on to be heard upon a motion by the plaintiff for an injunction, notice of motion having duly served upon the defendants and each parties waive the complaint, which is sworn to and affidavit of plaintiff and also affidavit of defendants, and upon hearing the pleadings and affidavits and argument of counsel, it is ordered and adjudged that the motion be and the same is hereby denied.

[illegible]

Judge Graves [illegible]

[illegible]

A STRANGE STORY.

[illegible]

Our Saviour's Likeness.

Many Christians deeply regret the fact that there is no authentic portrait of their Master. Others think it better that the world should not know the exact lineaments of its Redeemer. It is certain that this lack of a recognized likeness has given opportunity for the high-esthetic geniuses to portray their conception of his appearance. But the personality of the painters, necessarily obtruding itself even into their ideal Christs, destroys the value of these pictures for many people. It would seem, however, from Mr. W. H. Ingersoll's article in the May *Harper's* "Portraits of our Saviour" that there probably was an historic portrait of Jesus known to the early Christians on which the most ancient pictures of him are based, for they all agree in certain peculiar characteristics, and in a commonly received likeness. Beginning with these Mr. Ingersoll traces the history of the subject down to the present. Among the many interesting illustrations perhaps the most curious is a copy of the "Emerald Necklace" portrait, which is supposed to be the only true portrait of the Saviour. The original is said to have been carved on an emerald for Tiberius Cæsar, seized by the Turks at the capture of Constantinople, and afterward returned to Christendom as a gift to Pope Innocent VIII. from the Turkish Emperor for the redemption of his captive brother. A beautiful engraving of Da Vinci's impressive picture, "The Man of Sorrows," accompanies the article. Two modern paintings of great power, also given, vindicate our age, but not our country, from the charge of low artistic ideals. These are "Faith," by E. Armitage, R.A., and a Head of Christ, by Hugues Merle. The latter combines a wonderful amount of refinement, gentleness, and strength. The present owner obtained it in an odd way. Late one evening a foreigner brought into a New York art store a painting which he was very anxious to sell for cash, being in a financial strait. He would not say where he got it or how. A wealthy gentleman of the city who knew good pictures happened to be in the store, and at once saw that it was a treasure. He bought it for a trifle, and carried it home himself, not daring to leave it over night. It is regarded an extraordinary gem.

Mortified.

"Be ye careful to entertain strangers," was a wise command, teaching courtesy and hospitality, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." The woman of the following incident was unmindful of this obligation, and but little sympathy can be felt for her chagrin and discomfiture at the result. The Duke of Wellington once walked from Walmer Castle to Deal to attend Trinity Church. Not finding the sexton to show him a seat, he entered a roomy-looking pew in front of the pulpit, and sat down. Soon after a fashionably-dressed, haughty woman entered, and by both her manner and expression of face showed that she felt his presence an intrusion. As the stranger bore her indignant glances without moving, she said, bluntly,—

"Sir, you will find free seats in the rear, and I beg you to find a seat there or in some other pew."

"I beg your pardon, madam, for intruding," said the duke, coldly, as he arose and left the pew.

At the close of the service a friend said to the woman, "My dear Madam ——, you were honored today; but why did the duke leave you so abruptly?"

Madam ——, construing the remarks as a sarcasm on the impudence of the stranger, replied,—

"The presumptuous fellow! Then you saw him in my pew! I had to tell him there were seats for strangers in"——

"Why, surely," interrupted the friend, with almost horror in her tone, "you knew that the man was the Duke of Wellington!"

The woman's mortification over her rudeness to the man she would have honored, caused her a fit of sickness.

Greens.

The desire of fresh vegetables in spring, is not a mere fancy, but is a craving of the system for a healthful change in diet. It is well known that sailors, who on long voyages subsist largely, if not solely, upon salted and dried meats, are attacked by a dreaded disease, the scurvy, for which fresh vegetables are a ready cure. The families of many farmers are confined during the winter months, to a diet of salt meats, almost as exclusively as are sailors upon a protracted voyage. Salted meats are convenient, they afford a supply of animal food with little trouble, and the farmer and the housekeeper are drawn upon from day to day, without the thought of the effect upon the health. As spring approaches, the desire for fresh vegetables becomes intense. The farmer's or housekeeper's garden, if he has a good supply, and knows how to preserve these beyond the season, is said for cold-slaw, [illegible] to offset the scurvy, [illegible] salt meats. A well-regulated farm garden—that is, one that is set in rows, will supply, except in three of the coldest and three of the hottest months, an abundance of spinach, the best of all greens. Also the German species of kale, an excellent non-[illegible] vegetable, as all the better for the touch of frost. It [illegible] cabbages are [illegible] in trenches, [illegible] in a manner [illegible] to preserve the roots, [illegible] stumps. Also, [illegible] a sheltered place in the garden, [illegible] as the ground can be worked, will soon produce an abundance of tender shoots, which are [illegible] equal to asparagus [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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